The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, ots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, his Bitters is free from the objections urged gainst all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to btain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects,

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I become so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known,

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [ja27ly

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REIGER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARELEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. R. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 3d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

DR. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

DR. B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

DR. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main treet.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House,

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedez willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker. Main st., oppsite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

Jan. 17-1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'07

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. (sep9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

BLANK MORTGAGES for the use of Saving Fund and Loan Associations, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

REFORMED VOTING.

THE FREE VOTE IN BOROUGHS.

Speech of C. R. Buckalew in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Monday Evening, March 27, 1871.

Agreeably to order the Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of an act for the further regulation of boroughs.

Mr. BUCKALEW, being entitled to the floor, said: Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak upon this bill I desire to make a single observation of an introductory character. I came to this Senate to serve during my present term for no purpose except to advocate and support electoral reform. Other objects were imputed to me, I have been told—objects of personal rivalry and ambition—but that imputation was wholly false. I thought, sir, that the attention of the representatives of the people assembled in the Legislature should be directed to some fundamental and searching changes in our electoral system, which seemed to be demanded by the public interests and by the welfare of our people.

Now, sir, in the first place, I propose to call attention very briefly to what has been done heretofore in this State upon this subject of reform in the direction indicated by the present bill. In the convention of 1837-8 Mr. Thomas Earle of the county of Philadelphia submitted two propositions at different times with reference to the choice of election officers by the people upon the plan of what is now known as the limited vote. Upon the 27th of June 1838, if I remember the date correctly, he addressed that convention at some length in support of his second proposition. It was then submitted to a vote and rejected very strongly—by a vote of, I think, over three to one—and the majority comprised most of the strong men of the convention—such men as Woodward, Sergeant Forward and others. The convention passed off and nothing more was done. At the session of the Legislature in 1839 the Governor of the Commonwealth called attention in his Message to the subject of electoral reform. He pointed out to the two houses that extensive changes had become necessary in our election laws by reason of the amendments to the Constitution. He pointed out the fact that extensive frauds had taken place at elections in various parts of the Commonwealth, and, in short, that our electoral system had fallen under reproach and needed radical amendment. During the course of the session Mr. Senator Brown of Philadelphia county, turned his attention to this subject, and in a committee of conference upon the general election bill of that year obtained the insertion substantially of the proposition which had been advocated by Mr. Earle in the Constitutional Convention the year before, and for which Mr. Brown himself had voted, he being a member of that Convention. Well, sir, that proposition will be found among our statutes as one of the leading and one of the most important and useful provisions of the election act of '39. It provides that each voter, at the time when election officers are to be chosen, shall vote for but one person for inspector of elections during the coming year and that the two candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Then follows a provision that each inspector, so chosen, shall appoint a clerk. The judge of the election, the only additional officer, is chosen under the old plan of the majority vote. That was in 1839 and it is to be noted that upon debate this reform was carried in the Senate by a vote of only fifteen to eleven.

But this law as to the manner of choosing election officers has continued to the present time, a period of over thirty years, and it is well known that it is most salutary in operation and most satisfactory to the people. I do not know what the whole number of election districts in the State is at the present time; in 1838 the number a little exceeded one thousand. I suppose the number now exceeds two thousand, and it happens under this law that in nineteen-twentieths of the election districts of the Commonwealth, each of the two political partiss into which our people are ordinarily divided, has an inspector in the election board, and also a clerk, and that the majority has the judge. Sir, it is this provision of the law that has preserved our elections from degeneracy and disgrace. If it were recalled from our statue book, and we should apply to the choice of election officers our ordinary plan of voting we might expect an enormous increase of fraudulent voting throughout the State, with consequent degeneracy of our political system, and to a great extent discredit would be cast upon the political institutions under which we live.

Some years since, complaint began to be made in various parts of the State that jurymen were not fairly selected by county commissioners and sheriffs to whom the law committed their selection. In some counties they were taken, it was alleged, exclusively from the majority party in the county—the county commissioners and sheriff representing the majority and selecting their political friends almost exclusively, from year to year. Appeals were made to the Legislature, and several local acts were passed for particular counties, providing a new arrangement, an election by the people of two jury commissioners in the same manner in which inspectors of election are chosen under the election act of 1839. Finally the Governor recommended the extension of this plan to the whole Commonwealth. This recommendation was made, I believe, by Governar Curtin. A general statute was passed and approved by Governor Geary in April, 1867, applying this plan of jury commissioners to the whole State, and every Senator present is familiar with it. Since that time throughout the State we have had elections for those officers upon the plan of the limited vote. The statute assigns to president judges some duties in connection with the jury commissioners. In many of the judicial districts the president judges declined to act or did not act for some time after the law was passed. They thought, and I suppose thought properly, that they ought to have no part in the selection of the gentlemen who were to serve in their courts as jurymen; that it was a duty which ought not to be charged upon them, because it was to some extent inconsistent with their judicial duties and with that entire independence which ought to exist between the judge and jury who are to try the disputes and differences of the citizen. But presently it came to be understood that in all cases under that law jurymen would be divided equally between political parties; that in a county where there was nearly a two-thirds majority the minority would have an equal number, which seemed unfair; and so, from time to time appeals have been made to president judges to take part and assist their political friends to get their full share, or perhaps more than their share of jurymen.

One of the president judges described to me the performance on one occasion when he first attended to select jurors. It was in a county with the inhabitants of which he was not very familiar, he having previously resided in an adjoining county; but he was told that he must assist in filling the wheel and he did so. He found a Democratic and a Republican jury commissioner sitting one on each side of a table, and each of them with a hat full of names. The proceeding was after this fashion: The Democratic commissioner reached into his hat and took out a name, and put it into the box or wheel; the Republican commissioner did the same from his hat, and then the judge, who happened to be a Republican, reached into the Republican's hat and took out a name and put it into the wheel; and at the end of this proceeding the judge did not know a single name that he had put into the wheel, but the duty charged upon him under the law had been after a fashion, discharged.

What ought to have been done in 1867? Why, I insist that the bill which is lying upon your table, and which was introduced early in the session, ought to have passed instead of the jury commissioner act. That provides that in the election of county commissioners all the voters of a county shall be enabled to represent themselves by their own votes; that in all ordinary cases, the majority shall be enabled to elect two commissioners and the minority one, and then that the board, so made up, shall be charged with this duty of selecting jurymen, as formerly. We would, by that arrangement, be enabled to dispense with two unnecessary officers—the jury commissioners—and we would also be enabled to dispense with this clumsy provision in relation to the participation of president judges in the selection of jurymen. We would have the people fairly represented in courts of justice whenever issues of fact were to be tried, and every object designed to be obtained by the act of 1867 would be fully accomplished. That by the way, is only one of the advantages, as I think, of this county commissioner bill which is upon your files. But I proceed. At the last session the two houses of the Legislature passed ten or twelve local bills, at my instance, applying reformed voting to certain municipal elections in the counties of Columbia and Northumberland. A proposition and arrangement which you have in the third section of the pending bill in relation to boroughs, was applied to the eight boroughs in Northumberland county, to the town of Bloomsburg and the borough of Berwick in Columbia county, and to two poor districts in those counties. Substantially, the free vote was applied to them and it has had successful operation.

This constitutes the legislation which has heretofore been had in this particular line of reform. At this session the Senate has passed a bill applying the free vote to the choice of directors of common schools, and now it is asked to pass this bill in relation to the election of councilmen of boroughs throughout the Commonwealth. The provision is, that in all boroughs incorporated under or pursuant to general laws, and in all boroughs heretofore established by special acts which may come under the general laws, there shall be six councilmen, and in selecting them each voter may distribute or concentrate his six votes according to his own judgment without legal restraint. Now, comparatively described, this provision amounts to this: That, whereas the existing law, after assigning to the voter his six votes compels him to distribute them singly among six candidates, this bill will withdraw that limitation and allow him to distribute them according to his own judgment, without legal compulsion. Now, sir, the fundamental principle of our government is that men, or at least American men, are competent to self-government. Our system is said to be a system of self-government—that the citizen is able to choose and determine for himself in all matters of discretion where strong reasons of public interest do not interpose to demand legal regulation. What the supporters of this bill ask, is not that the law shall be extended, not that legal regulation shall be increased, not that the law-making power shall interfere and do more than it has heretofore done, but that it shall withdraw itself from the citizen, and allow him a larger measure of freedom and of choice, in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of our government.

Now, sir, what objections are there to this? Why the Senator from Greene [Mr. PURMAN] the other day went over some of those that may naturally occur to a candid and reasonable mind upon first approaching this subject. He stated them, and he stated them in a fair and proper manner, suggesting the line of argument which it is necessary for me to pursue in vindication of this bill. He suggests that if this plan of voting were applied to the choice of members of Congress there would be no district ing of this or any other State; that the members would be elected by general ticket throughout the whole Commonwealth; and he seemed to apprehend that there would be some difficulty in executing such a plan. To this I make two replies: I say, in the first place, that the districting of States is not at all incompatible with this plan of voting; it comports with it perfectly. You might have a plan of plural though not of single districts. But there would be no difficulty if members were elected by general ticket in the whole State. Representation of different localities in the State even, could be easily secured. The reasons for this opinion I have stated upon another occasion.

Again, the Senator seems to suppose that it would be necessary, if this plan of voting were applied to the choice of members of the Legislature, that the State should be divided into four Senatorial districts for the choice of Senators, and into four Representative districts for the choice of representatives. Well, sir, I never heard that suggestion before. It never occurred to me that such arrangement would be selected if this plan were applied. The Senator will find, by referring to the present Constitution of the State of Illinois, that it provides that each Senatorial district in that State shall select three representatives upon the plan of the free vote. The result is that in that State the Legislature will form fifty-one Senatorial districts, and then their duty of apportioning members of the Legislature will be concluded. By the Constitution, while each Senatorial district chooses one member of the Senate, it also chooses three members of the House, and each voter may give his three votes to one, two or three candidates for representative, so that the majority will have two and the minority one. Probably, as the result, the Democratic representation in northern Illinois will be largely increased, while in southern Illinois the Republican voters will be emancipated; they will send their share of members to the Legislature. That case illustrates the manner in which a State may be districted, or in which representatives to the Legislature may be chosen by districts under this plan of voting.

If the Senator had referred to Mr. Medill's amendment, introduced into the convention of Illinois, with reference to the election of Senators, he would have ascertained that a very convenient method could have been applied to their election by the free vote. The Senator's suggestion of this difficulty about districts reminds me of what occurred in 1869. About the month of October, of that year, I had occasion to address a gentleman in the State of Illinois, and mentioned to him this subject of reformed voting as one that would possess interest for their convention which was soon to meet. He answered by saying that he did not see how they could possibly apply such a plan to the election of members of the Legislature. (Their Legislature was to be composed of a large number of members; as it meets only every second year, they can very well afford to have large numbers in each House; there are advantages, or supposed advantages, in large numbers of members in legislative bodies.) He did not see, he could not understand how a plan of reformed voting could be applied to the choice of fifty-one Senators, and to the choice of one hundred and fifty-three Representatives. He was at that time laboring under the same doubts which occurred to the Senator from Greene [Mr. PURMAN]. Now, sir, that same gentleman went down to the convention in Springfield shortly afterwards, and made a motion to appoint a committee on electoral and representative reform, of which he was made chairman; and he was the leading man concerned in putting into the Constitution of the State the very provision in reference to the choice of representatives to which I have referred, and also other important provisions applying the same plan to the election of directors of incorporated companies, and to the election of judges in the city of Chicago. This supposed difficulty of districting a State for the purpose of applying a reformed plan of voting in legislative elections is quite illusory. Districts to which this plan shall be applicable are more easily made than districts in ordinary apportionment laws, and if we were compelled, under the Constitution, to so district our State that all the people should have representation by this plan of voting, we would not have as much difficulty as we have now under our present system of gerrymandering and disfranchisement. Let me say to the Senator that we get rid of the great difficulty and evil of gerrymandering by the free vote; we cut it up by the roots, or, at least, we reduce it to it's smallest dimensions.

The Senator says the majority should rule. Well, that is true. Mr. Jefferson said so—that absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, fairly pronounced, was a vital principle of our system, or one, at least, which must be applied and carried out constantly, or our experiment of free government would end in failure. To that I assent most fully. But Mr. Mill long ago pointed out the fact that the majority vote, as heretofore existing in Great Britain and in the United States, does not secure the will of the majority—that, in point of fact, the rule which we get from it, as we apply it, is a rule of the majority of the majority, or often of a small portion only of the people. In the first place, at the popular elections you count out all the minority voters; you count or allow only majority votes and put aside the rest. A large part of the people, then, are virtually disfranchised; they have no further voice in the government beyond the giving of fruitless votes, which, after being scored down, are in effect scored out again. Then the representatives so chosen, meet in a legislative body, and when any measure of policy is to be voted upon, the majority rule is applied again, and the minority of the legislative body ignored; so that the majority of the legislative body pronounces the rule of law for the citizen.

Besides, in practice in this country, legislative majorities, upon all measures of a political character at least, and many others, act under a system of consultation—that is, under what we call the caucus rule. The representatives of the majority in the representative body meet together, and subject their wills to the decision of a majority of themselves; and that caucus decision, concocted and settled in secret, becomes the law of the State. The caucus is in the third degree removed from the people, and there are three eliminations of popular power before the law is enacted. Therefore I say you do not necessarily secure the rule of the majority under your majority vote, because the majority of the legislative body, made up as I have described it, and acting as it does, may very likely represent only a minority of the people out of doors, and such, in point of fact, is frequently the case.

Under reformed voting what do you get? You do not destroy votes given at the popular elections; you count them all; you take them and then respect them; you consider them as sacred and inviolate and give to them full and complete effect. And what is the result?—Substantially that all the electors are represented and obtain due voice and influence in the enactment of the laws. Then, in the legislative body you have all the people represented. Each voter, except in rare cases, has his representative in place on whose administration he has a claim and to whom he can speak as to a friend. There is thorough representation; all your people are heard. How widely different is the case now? and because it is different this evil of local or private legislation is beginning to be exclaimed against all over the State; and if you do not take steps to correct it, there will be a movement of popular power that will reach over you and beyond you, and through a change of the fundamental law will effectually correct the evil.

The rule of the majority! I agree to the principle; we propose to apply it in this bill. We take the vote in the legislative body, and there, the will of the majority is appropriately pronounced and it can be properly pronounced nowhere else. It will take effect with a sanction that it does not now possess, because when all the people have been heard in the enactment of a law or regulation, they will very likely be satisfied with it; and besides, there will be greater security for the fairness and wisdom of such law or regulation in the fuller consideration to which it will be subjected.

The Senator says that under this plan of voting all the little side parties of the country would be represented and heard. As it is now under the old majority vote they are kept out of Congress, out of Legislatures and out of other positions in the Government. Because they are a small number in any given constituency you apply to them the majority vote, and you extinguish them or push them away from the high places of power, and do not allow their voices to be heard there. The Senator seems to think this is an advantage; he seems to think it was proper in the case of the abolitionists who were continually repressed by the control and discipline of the old political parties, and were kept down in that way. He might have extended his remark to the South and have said that Union men there were kept out of the local Legistures, and kept out of Congress, by the discreet handling of the majority vote in the hands of the extreme leaders of the South. The minority elements in the North and South were kept down by the majority vote; but, sir, you did not destroy the fire of sectionalism by your repression; it burned and glowed underneath the hollow system of your majority until it burst out into an uncontrollable flame in which we were all involved. How would it have been, if, instead of repressing them, you had allowed them to be represented in proportion to their numbers and allowed everybody in the country to see the growth of opinion and your stotesmen to prepare securities against it? But you pushed that danger out of sight as much as possible and shut your eyes to it as long as you could. Nevertheless it was irrepressible; in spite of your majority vote the war came and ran its terrific course for four years.

How is it? Here, you have a small body of men in a State, whose single issue, whose single object is very important to them, so that they will vote with reference to it as the abolitionists did. They make their single issue superior to all others that engage the public mind. After a time they get strength enough to hold the balance of power between parties, as the abollitionists did in many States. When they get to that stage of growth what do they do? They say to a political party, "do our work and we will give you power; affiliate yourselves with us and you shall trium

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any application for the incorporation of a borough under the general borough acts of first of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and third of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be laid before the grand jury at the same term of court when presented, whenever the same can be conveniently done, and in no case later than the next subsequent term of the court, and shall be signed by the petitioners whose names are attached thereto within the three months immediately preceding its presentation to the court, and public notice of the intended application for a borough charter shall be given in at least one newspaper of the proper county, for a period of not less than thirty days, immediately before the petition shall be presented. The foregoing regulations shall also apply to any applicatin to a court of competent jurisdiction under the said acts, or either of them, for a change of borough limits, or to annul or alter a borough charter, or to bring a borough created or regulated by special laws under the operation of the aforesaid act of third of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 2. The number of members of any town council of a borough, where the number is now fixed at five, shall be hereafter six, and in boroughs hereafter incorporated under general laws the number of such councilmen shall be six, but the several courts of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction to incorporate boroughs, may, in granting an incorporation, or upon application made to them for the purpose, fix or change the charter of any borough, so as to authorize the burgess or chief executive officer thereof to serve as a member of the town council, with full powers as such, and to preside at the meetings thereof.

SEC. 3. In elections for members for town councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act, but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or affect the manner of choosing the burgess or other principal executive officer of a borough, even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council.

SEC. 4 Whenever the borough authorities shall extend the limits of such borough under this act, they shall file a plan or plot of such extension in the office of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, and notice thereof shall be published in at least two of the newspapers published in the county, and any citizen of the borough or of the territory annexed shall have the right to appeal from the ordinance of the town council annexing such territory, to the court of quarter sessions of said county, within thirty days of the filing of such plan or plot.

Shall We Carry Pennsylvania Next Fall?

Under this head the Lancaster *Intelligencer* appeals earnestly and eloquently to the Democratic State Convention to give us candidates who are eminently qualified and therefore proper men to be nominated for Auditor and Surveyor General. We fully agree with the *Intelligencer* in all that it says, and especially do we endorse its emphatic declaration that no man is fit to be nominated for Auditor General who seeks the office. When great emergencies like the present exist, small men, all aspirants, should stand aside, and allow the Convention to select a candidate with a sole view to success, and fitness as the special and all important preliminary to success. The *Intelligencer* says:

Shall we carry Pennsylvania next Fall? That is a question which the coming State Convention must decide. Much, very much will depend upon the character of the candidates. A mistake in the selection of our nominee for Auditor General may easily convert all our fair prospects of success into assurances of defeat. The office of Auditor General is one of decided importance, and the people of this State are just now in such a peculiar mood, that some little thing in the political history or the personal character of the candidates may determine whether a Democrat or a Republican shall be elected.

The Democracy must put forward one of their very best men for Auditor General. He must be no political hack with a battered reputation. He must, above all things else, be a man of the most unquestioned and unquestionable integrity—a pure, honest, high-minded gentleman. Suppose, for instance, some man who has won for himself an unenviable reputation in the State Legislature should be nominated? Does any one suppose he could be elected? For such a one it would be impossible to rally the Democratic party, and the many Republicans who are now ready to unite with us would be repelled and driven back into the ranks of that organization which they are disposed to abandon. The character of their candidate for Auditor General may very readily make a difference of ten thousand votes to the Democratic party at the coming State election; and may, so far as this great State goes, decide the Presidential contest against us in advance.

There must be no blunder committed in this important matter. Delegates must go to Harrisburg, for once, prepared to lay aside their personal preferences. No man should be voted for merely because he is a good fellow with a pleasant way of soliciting support. The fact that a man has been laying plans and pulling wires to secure the nomination for Auditor General ought to be considered a very strong argument against him. The office is peculiarly one not to be eagerly sought. The salary is not large, and the duties are such as ought to engage a man's whole time and attention. It is emphatically an office which ought to seek the man instead of being sought after.

If there be Democrats who imagine that we shall carry this State next Fall without a severe struggle, we tell them very plainly that they are much mistaken. The Republicans see and feel that they can not afford to lose Pennsylvania in this the year which immediately precedes the Presidential contest. The whole power of the National Administration will be put forth, and money will be supplied in profusion to prevent a Democratic triumph. We do not despair of being able to achieve a glorious victory. We have it in our power to do so. We shall not lose hope or abate our confidence if the convention gives us the right kind of candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. Upon its action hang the hopes of the Democratic party in this State, and it may be throughout the country.

A Libel Suit

HON Jeremiah S. Black has had Geo. Bergner, of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, arrested and bound over to answer at the Criminal Court of York county on a charge of libel. The *Telegraph* published a series of articles in connection with the Chorpenning fraud which were highly defamatory of Judge Black, and he felt that he could not answer them in any way so effectually as by arraigning Bergner before a Criminal Court.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from the Isthmus of Darien, a new route for the canal has been discovered. It is only twenty-two miles long, and the deepest cutting will not be over 150 feet, perhaps not over 75 or 100.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1871.

Mr. BUCKALEW'S speech on the first page will of course amply repay careful perusal.

Constitutional Reform.

The *Reading Gazette* acknowledges "that cheating at elections has been carried on to a fearful extent of late," but indulges the comfortable hope that it will be put down by the Courts of justice and is still indisposed to resort to measures of fundamental reform for its repression. Its "conservatism" is incorrigible. It has no confidence in effective changes of any sort for putting down notorious evils, but holds fast to the imperfect remedies which have already been proved to be insufficient.

The *Gazette* has anteced ents—a history and an established character—which recommended its utterances to public attention and respect. But in its new role of protection of wrong and opponent of all change, it does injustice to itself and imperils its future usefulness.

It has for some years past and it will continue to be for years to come, a principal business and a duty of the Democracy to oppose the unconstitutional, reckless and profligate policy of the Republicans. But ours is not a party of mere opposition and must not be made such. No great party can subsist upon mere grumbling and antagonism to all progress. It must advance with the age and exhibit its capacity for usefulness by grappling with all new questions and resolving them upon their merits. It must not confine itself to saying "No!" upon every possible question, and place itself stolidly and uniformly in the way of all improvement.

Upon tne question of a Convention to reform the Constitution of this State, the *Gazette* will pursue its own course and we shall pursue ours. But a Convention will come and ought to come, and that right speedily, in order to cut off or curb most notorious and deep-rooted abuses in our political system.

Our great corporations require strong checks which a Convention only can propose and the people apply. In Illinois and Michigan recently, by Conventions, most valuable restraints upon corporations have been imposed and we should have such, or still better ones, without delay.

The election of State Treasurer, with all its corruptive influence, should be taken away from the Legislature. The annual choice of that officer has become an intolerable scandal and a fruitful source of profligate intrigue and maladministration. Who can tell at this moment how the surplus two millions of dollars in the Treasury are being used or misused; in fact how much of private profit is being made out of the monies of the people? The Constitution places the election of State Treasurer in the Legislature and it must be amended in that particular before we can have financial reform.

The demand for restraints upon special and local legislation is almost universal throughout the State, and it is as just and proper as it is general. Constitutional amendment alone can secure it.

But Electoral Reform is also imperatively demanded by the public interests and cannot be long postponed if our Republican system of government is to be maintained. Our popular elections are deeply infected with corruption, as the *Gazette* admits, and palpably they reduce injustice to a system in their disfranchisement of large numbers of the people. Their purity, vigor, usefulness and permanence depend upon their amendment, and their amendment can only be made thorough and complete by the interposition of the people themselves.

There need be no fears entertained that a Convention will fix upon the people any unwise or improper amendment. In both the Convention bills now pending in the Legislature it is carefully provided that *one-third* of the Convention may require the separate submission to the people of any amendment proposed by the Convention. Thus a distinct and separate vote will be secured upon any controverted question of change.

However excellent the *Gazette* may regard Conservatism, it can not successfully maintain that there is virtue in all opposition to reform, or that changing circumstances do not demand change of laws and practices. If it did, with all its other merits, it would stand condemned before any tribunal of honest judgment. If such is conservatism its very name will become justly odious and detestable to the people.

Our amiable cotamporary will understand that we strongly object to subsiding into the position or attitude of the former Whig party before the country—as a party of obstruction under the euphoneous name of Conservatism.

The *Gazette's* observations upon the free vote as applied to the making of nominations are evidently put forth without due reflection. The rules of nomination in this county give full effect in the choice of delegates to County Conventions and we have no more doubt of its salutary effect than we have of its justice. By it every considerable fraction or interest of the party is fully represented and the voice of the real majority necessarily controls. The power of every phase of wrong-doers is destroyed and the people will effectually control the selection of their officers at every step. There is no place for dishonesty in the plan—it is ruled out because rendered impossible.

THE new party just organized in Cincinnati, and other western towns, is composed altogether of dissatisfied Republicans, who cannot remain longer with the party of "moral progress." Its cardinal principles are general amnesty, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and early resumption of specie payments. In each of these particulars it puts itself in antagonism to the prevailing sentiment of the Republican party. The new movement appears to create excitement in the Republican ranks, and is only another evidence of the disintegration going on in the party all over the country. Ex-Secretary Cox is one of the leaders of the movement, and he is well supported by a large number of names, all hailing from the Republican ranks.

Connecticut Election.

Upon receipt of the first returns from Connecticut Republicans raised a cry of victory and their rejoicing was tumultuous! It seemed probable, for Connecticut has been a wavering State for the last 30 years. Last year the Democrats carried it by about 700 majority, but heretofore white men only could vote. This year over 1000 negroe votes were added to the Republican strength; being sufficient to overbalance the Democratic majority of last year. Notwithstanding all this, however, Gov ENGLISH, Democrat, is re-elected Governor and the whole Democratic State ticket is also elected. Two Republicans and one Democrat are elected to Congress. The other district is very close and in doubt. In the last Congress the Republicans had three members and the Democrats one. The Legislature is very close, but owing to an unfair apportionment is probably Republican.

In any case there is not much significance in the result of an election in a yankee State. If the Democrats ever triumph in the Nation it must be in opposition to them and over New England interests and ideas. Connecticut and New Hampshire are not so grossly yankee in their ideas as the other New England States, and may possibly submit to regeneration, but hope in that direction is rather forlorn.

Ku Klux Klan.

In view of the fact that the Republican leaders have determined to raise a hue and cry about the Ku Klux and thereby if possible excite and fool "the Northern mind"--that is, such portion of the Northern people as are supposed to be sap-headed—it may be well enough to give some account of those who are so entitled. What the words are derived from is of no value, as they have no intrinsic meaning. Some say they are an imitation of cocking and pretended attempt to fire off a musket or other unloaded gun. Others ascribe them to a corruption of a rebel war cry, and others again to the noise superstitiously supposed to be made by demon, especially that species which particularly haunt negroes. In their first phases, the Ku Klux were simply experts, generally mounted, who dressed in ghostly habiliments, and by this means and dexterous use of phosphorus and magic and dark lanterns, frightened the thieving negroes let loose by the war, who nightly prowled around for plunder, to their dens or homes. After a time, however, all lawless characters came to be called Ku Klux, and to assume the garb when it suited their convenience. These characters have no political party affinities, or belong to all parties, and are of all colors, nationalities, sentiments and purposes. The depredations of the whole of them, in any given territory, are not more extensive than those in an equal amount of territory and population in many northern localities, and are as completely within the reach and power of State authority. All the fuss and blather about them and their crimes is only political clap trap, avowedly and palpably gotten up to influence votes in favor of the Radicals at the ensuing Presidential election, and he must be a soft soul indeed who can be influenced in his vote by such means.

The Democratic Press.

There is no better evidence of the good health of a political party, or its growing strength, than is afforded by the condition of its newspaper organs. Lately we have had frequent occasion to notice the improvements made by our cotemporaries, by new type as well as by enlargements. Prosperity alone would induce these improvements, and they are therefore positive evidence of the increasing strength and growing power of the Democratic party.

These remarks are induced by the appearance of the Gettysburg *Compiler* upon our table printed with entirely new type. It is now one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the ablest, Democratic papers printed in this or any other State. It deserves the vigorous support of the Democracy of that section of the State and is a credit to them as well as to its publisher.

As the editor, Mr. H. J. STAHLE, has not yet been brought forward for Auditor or Surveyor General, (as has been the fortune of most of his cotemporaries) we respectfully suggest that mode of showing due appreciation of his enterprize and ability. He would be a creditable candidate to the party and would prove a most efficient officer in either position. The Democratic Convention would do well to assign him to the lead.

Senator Sumner.

This personage has recently made a speech in the U. S. Senate in opposition to the San Domingo scheme and in attack upon President GRANT. Feeling the utmost indifference as to the quarrel between these Radical magnates, we have not wasted the time that would be required to read the speech and therefore have no comments to make about it.

But we have a word to say about that euphonious editorial simplicity which induces some of our Democratic contemporaries to bespatter the rotten fanatical *traitor* and negro worshipper with praise simply because he fights GRANT, after being kicked and cuffed into that position. The old scoundrel has spent twenty years in the U. S. Senate solely to the purpose of destroying his country and is in a greater degree responsible for its past and present troubles and oppressions than any man living, and yet Democratic editors are to be found weak enough to praise him! After that no man need fear that he can become so infamous that he may not acquire favorable mention and even personal eulogy, by simply abusing President GRANT! No murderer swings from the gallows who deserves a tythe of the loathing richly earned by the traitorous scoundrel maintained in the U. S. Senate by the justly infamous State of Massachusetts, the debased political harlot that gives birth to all the great crimes and fanaticisms that afflict this once happy country. The Democrat who yields praise to the coward poltroon traitor, who revels in the infamy of being a principal personage in the oppression, and degradation, and deep wrong brought upon his country, alike forgets decency and patriotism and deserves to be spat upon! Let the leprous and filthy traitor reap his just reward: nothing but the anathema of all his patriotic countrymen.

THE election in Michigan seems to have excited very little interest. The Republican candidate for Judge is reported to be elected by a small majority.

A Sensible Radical Governor.

Mississippi is one of the States in which BUTLER and the rest of that pestilent gang would have us believe the Ku-klux-klan rule supreme; but, unfortunately for the agitators who are just now holding up a bloody shirt, the Radical Governor of Mississippi has telegraphed to Washington, announcing that there is not the slightest necessity for Congressional interference with the affairs of his State. He declares that no obstruction exists to prevent the laws from being enforced against all evil-doers, and that United States troops are not wanted there. Governor ALCORN telegraphs thus to the members of Congress from Mississippi, all of whom are Radicals of the most approved pattern. He says there is no disturbance in the State which the civil authorities cannot easily suppress, and that no disorder exists, except at one or two points along the border. Radical as ALCORN is, remarks the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, he is evidently a man of sound judgment. He knows very well that the presence of an armed military force in the State would only have the effect of engendering bitter feelings which would beget outbreaks. No doubt BUTLER knows that as well as ALCORN, and there is reason to believe that one object of the bill proposed by him, is to exasperate the people of the South to such a degree that they may forget the teachings of prudence, and thus create capital for the Republican party, which is falling to pieces. Senator AMES, the son-in-law of BEN. BUTLER, had a copy of Governor ALCORN'S despatch in his pocket when Senator SHERMAN was hurling anathemas against the whole South, but he did not produce it. He has no right to the seat he occupies, and misrepresents the people of the State from which he professes to come. Is it any wonder the people of the South are indignant at a system which has enabled a general of the army to make himself a Senator from Mississippi by force of his bayonets? Is it strange that they should feel outraged when the son-in-law of BEN. BUTLER sits in his seat and hears those whom he represents reviled, while he holds in his hand a telegram which would give the lie to all these calumnies?

European News.

France is the only country that at present affords interesting news from Europe. Recently heavy battles have occurred in the vicinity of Paris and Versailles, between the forces of the THIERS Republic, established by the National Assembly which was elected to form a government, and a Red Republic or commune set up in Paris by the turbulant spirits of that city. The battles are represented to have been very obstinate and bloody, with decided advantage to the THIERS government. Marshal M'MAHON, the favorite General of NAPOLEON, is now commander-in-chief of the latter forces, and as he is the ablest of French Generals he will no doubt triumph over all opposition, and perhaps the government that now employs him also. In time, we do not doubt, NAPOLEON and the Empire will be re-established.

Prussia has annexed Luxemburg by treaty. The only choice of the latter was merely to determine the manner of being swallowed.

LEGISLATION is pretty thoroughly blocked, and will remain so until the Radicals agree to the passage of a respectable apportionment bill. That which passed the Senate by Democratic votes was only put forward because a first proposition from that side was sure to be rejected, and in some respects was liable to solid objection. The Radical bill passed by the House is very objectionable in some features but in some others is respectable. We have hope that there are honest men enough in both Houses to pass a fair bill. To frame one to which no valid objection can be raised is simply impossible. If population be solely regarded then community of interest and association will suffer violence, and *vice versa*. In any bill apparent wrong must be done to political majorities in some counties, and in the arrangement of city wards there is also much difficulty. Yet a tolerably fair bill may be made.

We insist that if any districts must have large fractions it should be those that have one or more representatives; for these will at least be represented by somebody and can easily make up the difference by electing able men instead of pet monkeys or stupid boors who are better fitted for outside occupations than legislative positions.

Let all legislation stand still until a fair apportionment is passed. The public will not suffer for want of it.

THE platform of the "new party" just organized in Cincinnati by ex-Secretary Cox and other dissatisfied Republicans is published. Its cardinal principles are general amnesty, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and early resumption of specie payments. In each of these particulars it puts itself in antagonism to the prevailing sentiment of the Republican party. The new movement appears to create excitement in the Republican ranks, and is only another evidence of the disintegration going on in the party all over the country.

EDWIN M. STANTON: his character and public services on the eve of the rebellion, as presented in a series of papers by the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senator from Massachusetts, and the Hon. J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania. These interesting papers have been printed in pamphlet form with excellent paper covers, by Messrs. COLE, MORWITS & Co., of the Easton (Pa.) Weekly *Argus*, and may be obtained at 25 cents for single copies; or eighteen dollars per hundred. We should be glad to see these papers widely circulated.

NEVER DID.—The Democratic party never suppressed a paper. Never sent a citizen into banishment. Never sent soldiers into a State to carry an election. Never set at defiance the Constitution of the land. Never suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus. Never violated the rights of the people.

Where is the other party that can say as much! Let the grand old Democratic party be again placed in power, that Right and Law may govern.

GOV. GEARY'S graceful re-appointment of Hon. HIESTER CLYMER as a member of the State Board of Charities has been accepted by the latter gentleman in an equally graceful letter, in which he promises, on his return from Europe, to give the Commonwealth the benefit of the facts and statistics he has gathered on his extensive tour.

The Coal Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has for some time past been investigating the Coal troubles. On the 29th ult., the argument of the attornies of the Railroad companies, the Coal operators and the Miners commenced. Mr. C. B. BROCKWAY, of this place, opened the argument on behalf of the Miners. His speech is highly commended by the Harrisburg press and by all who heard it. The *Telegraph* gives the following account of the discussion, to wit:

"The first speaker was Mr. Brockway, attorney for the miners, who opened the case, as we thought, very properly, by a reference to the original resolution under which the subject now before them was referred to them. He stated in plain language that the resolution as adopted by the Senate, called simply upon the Governor and Attorney General for information in regard to the action of certain railroads, and whether they had not violated their chartered franchises by demanding exorbitant rates of freight on coal transported over their respective roads.

The Governor and Attorney General had very promptly answered the inquiry, and their respective messages had been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The question of the miners who might have refused to work on certain terms dictated to them by their employers, had nothing to do with the real question before them; a wrong committed by one party would not justify the committal of another wrong by another party.

Mr. B. then gave a historical outline of the respective charters under which some fifteen or twenty different railroads were brought into existence, most of them now operated under various large corporations and different names. From the facts presented it was plain that a number of these roads have violated the plainest provisions of the charters under which they are operating to-day. Another bold charge was also made and sustained by evidence, that these railroads have defrauded the State out of thousands of dollars annually by making false returns to the Auditor General of their net profits upon which an annual tax is assessed. The remarks of Mr. Brockway were plain, and at times eloquent and very damaging to the railroad companies, who, from his standpoint, were placed in a precarious situation if the Attorney General should proceed against them.

Mr. Lamberton, of this city, opened the case on behalf of the railroad companies, and justified their conduct by the frequent strikes inaugurated and continued by the Miners' Association, without attempting to argue the real question presented to the committee.

Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading railroad company, spoke for nearly two hours, eloquently, in behalf of the corporation he represents. He attempted to answer the damaging allegation of Mr. Brockway, as regards the violation of the charters of some of the railroads mentioned, and maintained that the Reading railroad, having been chartered prior to the year 1838, at which time the amendments to the Constitution were adopted, was not subject to it, and that the company was not limited to any stipulated sum to be charged as freight transported in their own cars but he admitted that the company could charge but four cents and a fraction per mile on coal shipped in individual cars over this road."

For the Columbian.

The Educational Facilities of Orangeville.

Many subjects have claimed the attention of writers, and among the most worthy of these is Education. Man is potentially a powerful being, but really this only when the latent powers of his being are developed by a thorough education. How well is the word Education adapted to express the thought which it is designed to communicate. It is compounded of the two Latin words *e*, out, and *duco*, to lead. Education as it were leads the latent powers of man from their dormant state into real existence. God in his goodness has endowed us with physical, intellectual, social and moral powers. Man is therefore complete in himself only when these different powers of his being are developed or led forth. We generally speak of such a man as a whole or complete man, but if he is deficient in his education he is a man only in part. How many of our fellow-species are deficient in the formation of their bodies. One has lost a leg, another an arm, and another is minus an eye. These unfortunate ones are quite numerous. They awaken our sympathy. But how many more are deficient in the development of their spiritual being. We see many such cripples and have looked upon them as objects of profound pity. My readers are undoubtedly all acquainted with a young man whom we may designate as Mr. A. He is of fine appearance, is in good circumstances, enjoys good health and is a moral young man; does not swear, or drink; and if you please does not even roll the quid. He is possessed with all these good qualities. But also the ladies think that he is not sociable. Being very bashful and his actions extremely mechanical, he is utterly helpless in society. And this deficiency in his social training finally dooms him an unwilling exile to bachelorhood.

A certain Mr. B. is living a retired life. Being quite sociable, moral, and a very consistent member of the church he is a man of some very good parts. And yet the old gentleman is deficient in one very important matter, and that is intelligence. Not being able to read and having attended but few lectures, he is deprived of that good source of pleasure which is afforded by the reading of the Bible, history and periodicals. I doubt very much if he knows anything about the late Franco-Prussian war and what is now being said about him. He is not able to hold an intelligent conversation with his neighbors upon any popular topic of the day. And this is not all, his want of intelligence has made him the dupe of superstition which, you know, is the offspring of ignorance. He believes in many superstitious signs, spook stories and the visibility of imaginary spectres.

We will cite the reader to one more case of educational deficiency. Miss C. a young lady of respectable parentage, is possessed with the natural adornments peculiar to her sex, but is deficient in those more refined lady accomplishments which are acquired only by culture. She has the willingness to be sociable and entertaining, but can not with proper grace, receive, entertain and dismiss company. Every thing she does in this respect is characterized by splutter. Those niceties and delicacies which are peculiar to the refined lady are wholly unpossessed by her. She has no taste for properly adorning her person with neatness and suitableness. Her deficiencies in arranging and waiting on the table are quite noticeable. She has no taste for ornamenting her home with specimens of her own workmanship, or by the cultivation of beautiful flowers. And this is not all, she is deficient in both vocal and intrumental music, that which gives inspiration to the mind and awakens the warmest emotions of the soul. Her parents, instead of hearing the charming voice of a tender daughter in giving utterance to music's sweet melodies, hears nothing but the muttering voice of giddiness and affectation; while the company who may be favoring them with a visit, are never there entertained by the harmonious strains of a well managed instrument. Thus domestic life with nothing suitable to break up its monotony is a lonely path through a barren waste with no flowers to adorn and beautify it. Thus Miss C. is a lady only in part. And yet how many are ladies and gentlemen only in part. They are to be seen in every community. We therefore see the importance of having all the powers of our being properly developed. Especially should parents desire and labor for a thorough education of their children in order that they may arrive at full manhood and womanhood. But do you ask, Where can such educational facilities be found? We answer, in every State, in almost every county, and particularly at Orangeville. Here are found all the necessary facilities for a good academic course which is necessary to prepare one for college or practical life.

For the culture of the intellect, this Academy offers advantages equal to almost any other institution of its kind in the State. It is conducted by teachers of long experience and acknowledged competency. Branches which properly belong to an Academic course are taught here. Special attention is paid to the study of orthography, grammar, mathematics, science, philosophy, the German and the dead languages. We have had the pleasure of visiting the school, and were very favorably impressed with the general deportment of the pupils, their progress, and the system of teaching adopted by the worthy professor and his lady.

The physical culture of the students has not been neglected. The Professor evidently knows the advantage of consulting their health. To this end he has introduced gymnastic exercises and such plays as are best calculated to bring the various parts of the body into action. Nature has also favored this locality with means of health. The location of the Academy and of Orangeville is at the South-west extremity of the beautiful Nob Mountain. At the foot of which flows the limpid waters of Fishingcreek. The beautiful grove which surrounds the Academy building and shady banks of the creek, afford delightful places for summer resort and pleasure walks. Indeed this locality is noted as a healthy place. Both sexes may equally share the benefits of these means of health.

Due attention is also paid to the study of music. The Board of Trustees has secured the services of a lady teacher whose natural talents and experience have peculiarly adapted her to fill this honorable position. In this department attention is paid to both vocal and instrumental culture. The course of instruction which this lady has adopted is unquestionably a good one. The rudimentary principles are first taught separately, and then follow the various combination of these principles into the formation of connected music. In other words, she first teaches them the alphabet, and then ascends as the progress of the pupil requires. This is the only true foundation for success in the study of music. How many gifted ladies there are who do not commence this study properly and are therefore crippled in this branch; while others having a proper start become proficient.

The society with which the student comes in contact at this place is good. We may say he comes in contact with two different elements of society. The students and their teachers form one element. When the accomplishments of the teachers and the social culture of the more refined students are brought to bear upon those whose social powers are merely potential, the influence for good is great. The new student who is timid and bashful, coming in contact with his more sociable fellow-students and his teachers, assimilates himself to their society and becomes in like manner sociable.

The other element of society with which the student comes in contact, is that of the citizens of Orangeville and vicinity. The people of this place with a few exceptions are strictly moral and generally professors of religion. They at all times are willing to consult the happiness and convenience of the student, and freely invite him to share their social hospitality.

The religious influence thrown around the student is considerable. Orangeville has no less than four thoroughly established religious denominations: the Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Reformed. Divine services are held regularly on every Sabbath in the different churches of the place. Sabbath Schools are also in progress. During the evenings of the week several prayer-meetings are held by the different denominations. And if we mistake not, proper religious services are held in the Academy. Thus it is quite evident that Orangeville has facilities for not merely a partial, but complete education. Patrons have improved the educational advantage of our village in sending their sons and daughters there to school; this is evident from the large number which has hitherto been in attendance.

A. H.

THE Manchester, New Hampshire, *Union*, in the course of an article upon the recent election in that State, remarks: "The Democrats are coming into power, and are coming to stay.—There is not the least danger that they will be displaced until they deserve to be."

There are many things that the Democrats will have to guard against, to enable them to succeed with honor to themselves and general good of the country. We have passed through serious trials, and the natural impulse is favorable to retaliation. This must be avoided. Retaliation is one of the most mischievous sentiments that any party can entertain. It leads to excess, and defeat. The great aim should be to discard factious demagogues, and those who thrust themselves forward on extra professions of purity and large promises, and place men forward who have manifested firmness of purpose and perseverance in what they deemed most righteous. Such men are seldom vindictive. A steadfast adherence to principle, guided by moderation and respect for the rights of others, will strengthen the party and make it the rallying point in all future time.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

A dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company is now payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

GEO. F. GILBERT, Treasurer.

April 7, 1871.

WANTED—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $30 profit per day. One sold 330 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of reference given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

apr 7, 71—4t cow * LITTLEFIELD & DAME.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PAXTON KLINE, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Paxton Kline, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Iram Derr. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

IRAM DERR, Administrator.

apr 7'71—6t *

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 16th day of February, 1871, sundry inhabitants of the county of Columbia, presented a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND SAVING FUND OF LIGHT STREET," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, (first day of May 1871,) the prayer of the petitioner will be granted, according to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Prothonotary.

apr 7'71—4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID ROHRBACH, DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Administrator of David Rohrbach, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, to and among creditors and heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of W. H. Abbot, Esq., in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

apr 7'71—3t

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th day of February, 1871, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of incorporation under the name, style and title of "The Orangeville Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association" with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

H. ENT, Prothonotary.

apr 7'71-4t.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Office, 123 South 7th St., Philadelphia.

Between Chestnut and Walnut.

If you wish to hire labor of any kind, write and tell us just the help you want. The wages you will pay. The best, and cheapest way to reach your place, and if far from Philadelphia, you had better enclose Rail Road fare. We will do our best to serve you and give you all the information we can about the person we send. Our desire is to assist the worthy, and no charges to either party.

Address ALEX. SLOAN,

Sup't Employment Bureau,

apr 7'71—tf 123 South 7th Street, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ex. Alias Lev. Facias and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday May 1st, 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain building, located on a lot of ground situated in the town of Montana, in the township of Conyngham, in the county of Columbia, being the lot or piece of ground marked in the general map or plan of said town of Montana, with the number seven in block A., bounded northwardly by lot of Solomon Rider, eastwardly an alley, southwardly by number eight on said map, and westwardly by Centre street. Said building is a two story Plank or Frame Dwelling House, about sixteen feet in front on Centre street and thirty-three feet in depth.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described real estate of defendant, M. C. M'Collum, situate in the township of Scott, in the town of Espy, adjoining lands of Wesley Ruckel and Angleton on the south, Jackson Robbins' land on the east and north, and a public road on the west, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the brick yard.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. C. McCollum.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Roaringcreek, adjoining lands of David Hower on the east, Michael Strausser on the north, Thos. Levan on the west, and Jesse Martina on the south, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Hower.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a Dwelling House of two stories frame, having a front of twenty-five feet and a depth of twenty-four feet, situate upon certain lots or places of ground in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, numbered in the general plan of said town, numbers thirty-nine and forty, said building on part of each of said lots.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Schmeck.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Mifflin township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of Thomas Aten, north thirty-nine degrees west thirty-nine and two tenths perches to a stone, north thirty-one degrees west seventy-four and five tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Charles Klingerman, south sixty-four degrees west thirty four and six tenths perches to a post, north forty degrees west four perches to a stone, thence by land of William Parr south thirty-six degrees west four and four tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Michael Grover south twenty two degrees east fifty-four and eight tenths perches to a stone, south eighty-five and three quarters degrees east twelve and five tenths perches to a post, south thirty nine degrees east sixty-four and seven tenths perches to a stone, and thence north thirty eight and one half degrees east twenty-two and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two acres and one hundred and eleven perches of land, strict measure be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Schweppenheiser and wife.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

apr 7, '71—ts.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Their stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Clothes,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

apr 5'71—1

APRIL.

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY.

In the Spring of the year, nature demands an assistant in driving out the morbific substance collected in the blood, which is sure to generate bilious complaints and derange the entire human system. The only remedy adequately effectual in cases of this character is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which thoroughly purifies the blood, corrects all the irregularities of the system, invigorates the general constitution, and produces perfect health and good spirits where now is general debility, nervousness, etc. For all diseases arising from impurities of the blood MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is pronounced by the highest medical authorities the most certain, speedy, and agreeable remedy extant. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and declare it is the greatest assistant of nature in her conflict with disease, that the light of science has ever brought to our knowledge. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. H. Hartman & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

REMOVAL

OF

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY

TO THE

OLD ARCADE BUILDING,

S. W. CORNER

MAIN AND CENTRE

STREETS.

Where he is now refitting and preparing to receive the largest stock of

GROCERIES

ever brought to this place, consisting of

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
FLOUR,
MEAT,
POTATOES,
CHEESE,
FISH,

OF DIFFERENT KINDS,

DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

SUCH AS

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
RAISINS,
FIGS,
PRUNES,
PRUNELLAS,
CURRANTS,
CRANBERRYS,
PICALILLY,
GHERKINS,
PICKLES,
SARDINES.
SPANISH OLIVES,
BEST TABLE OIL,
WALNUT CATSUP,
MUSHROOM CATSUP,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, April 7, 1871.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York. J. Webster, No. 50 North 4th Street, Cor. Wetherill & Co., No. 607 Chestnut street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:55 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
6:50 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

We are informed that Dr. Brower, late of the *Montour American*, is going to start a new paper in Danville.

Frederick Wilhelm, the well-known liveryman in Milton, died suddenly on Saturday night the 25th ult.

It is estimated that fully one hundred thousand dollars are annually spent in Williamsport for spiritous and malt beverages.

A dwelling house belonging to Frederic Rabb, of Benton township was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night of last week.

Early Vegetables.—Early varieties of Southern garden truck, such as radishes, onions, lettuce, etc., have made their appearance in our markets.

The Bradford *Reporter* says that Mervin Brown, of Wyalusing, lately killed a wild cat which measured five feet two inches in length, and weighed sixty-eight pounds.

Correspondents will bear in mind that it is very objectionable to write on both sides of a sheet of paper. In fact, it is generally sufficient cause for the rejection of a communication.

O. Whitman, Esq., has succeeded to the editorial chair of the Lewisburg *Argus*. If he proves half as good an editor as his brother of the Erie *Observer*, he will greatly improve the paper.

We find in the list of the arrivals at the Continental Hotel, New York, the name of our popular dry goods merchant, M. P. Lutz, who has visited that city for the purpose of making selections for the Spring trade.

Some men advertise liberally and judiciously, and success dawns upon them. Others put in a single advertisement in their local paper and open their doors next morning and expect a rush and are frequently disappointed. It takes time to rouse the public. One thing is certain the man who advertises liberally is not ashamed of his stock of goods nor of his prices. He respectfully invites the public to call and see for themselves, and they generally heed his invitation. Old unfashionable stock, if found in such a store, will be specially marked as such. Trust the man who invites you to call and see new stock. He is proud of his goods and means to sell.

Decedents' Estates.—The Orphans' Court of Philadelphia has recently decided that it is the duty of an executor or administrator to obtain searches against real estate sold by him. In default of taking out searches the executor or administrator may be held personally liable to a lien creditor for losses of his claim, even though an auditor has distributed the assets and the report has been confirmed by the Court. The executor, or administrator, it was held, has constructive notice of record claims, and is bound to retain sufficient funds to meet them, or to bring them to the notice of the auditor. Searches against the real estate of the decedent should either be taken out by the auditor, or he should require them to be produced by the administrator.

Removals and Doings.—See advertisements for business removals in Bloomsburg. S. H. Miller & Son have removed to the Mendenhall building on Main Street, where they have on hand an elegant assortment of goods in their line which they are selling at the lowest rates.

J. H. Maize has removed his Mammoth Grocery to the Arcade opposite Brown's Hotel, where he is ever ready to dispense all things necessary for the sublunary wants of his fellows.

Though Clark has not removed, he is making renewed and energetic efforts to supply the public with every thing needed in the way of good and cheap dry goods, &c.

M. P. Lutz is making an earnest effort to accommodate every body with all they want in his line, at prices to suit the times. He is now completing his purchases in the cities.

Those who want new Harness, &c., will be nicely accommodated by C. H. Furman at his new quarters opposite the Post Office.

Temperature of March 1871, at Bloomsburg:

Maximum 68° on the 23d, at 2 p. m.
Minimum 31° on the 5th, the 7th, the 13th and the 25th.
Average of the month, 44½°
Maple trees in bloom about the 23d.

H. Z.

Thomas W. Hutchins, Dentist in Mifflinville, died March 17th, 1871. He was a dutiful son and kind brother; respected and loved by all; a good citizen; a member of the Order of Odd Fellows; a willing and earnest worker in the Sabbath School; and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His removal by death is a *felt* loss to the community. A. S. B.

For the Columbian.

I notice in the *Republican* of March, 22d., a local item, stating that I had "accepted the Presidency of one of our Lutheran Colleges." I desire to say that this item is incorrect. I have been elected President of Yadkin College, N. C., a Methodist Protestant Institution, but have not accepted the position. I am still Principal of Columbus Male and Female Academy, where I will be happy to meet my friends and the patrons of the Academy.

I am yours truly,
J. L. Killgore.

New Columbus, Mar. 28, 1871.

A negro youth has been appointed a page in the U. S. House of Representatives. In Allegheny county the names of 50 negroes have been placed in the jury box. The next Radical step will no doubt be to make it a crime to challenge a negro juror. Are the people prepared to stand all this forcing of equality?

LOCAL NOTICES.

E. Jacony of the "Oyster Bay" has just returned from the shad fisheries of Maryland and Delaware, where he has made arrangements to have shad packed and shipped as soon as caught. Such enterprise deserves patronage.

Greenwood Seminary.—The Summer term of this Boarding and Select School, located at Millville, in this county, will open on next Monday, April 3d. For terms and further particulars, apply to Wm. Burgess, Principal.

Farmers go to Sharpless & Harman's and examine their Corn Planters, Cultivators, large and small Iron Beam Plows, right and left hand Wooden Beam and Side Hill Plows. It is also the cheapest place in the county to buy Cooking Stoves, &c. n13 2t

Can chronic indigestion be cured? Is a bilious habit controlable? When the nerves are shattered, are they susceptible of complete and permanent renovation? Yes—emphatically yes! The specific required is either *Hoofland's German Bitters* or *Hoofland's German Tonic*. One or the other is guaranteed to effect the desired object. No diffusive stimulant is present in the Bitters, but the Tonic is fortified with the finest old Santa Cruz Rum. Otherwise they are the same. Sold by all Druggists. tf

Catarrh is a common disease, so common that snuffing and "hawking" reach you at every turn. Your foot slips in its nasty discharge, in the omnibus or in church, and its stench disgusts at the lecture or concert. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure, sold by druggists or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 123 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by mail. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations*. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Stamp on it. n14-1t

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the *Columbian* that Parsons Purgative Pills contains no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

To Employers.—A Committee of business men have organized the Employment Bureau of the *Young Men's Christian Association*, and located an office at 123 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, were applications for situations are registered, and so classified that at a moment's notice, Clerks, Book-Keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Lads, Farmers, Gardeners, and Laborers of all kinds can be supplied.

A great many desirable persons from other cities, and the country and the old world, are constantly flocking to the city, and as strangers they apply to the Association to befriend them. It is often of great interest to business men to get help, and get it quickly, and the Bureau offer their services, *making no charge to either party.*

Apply to, or Address
Alex. Sloan,
Sup't Employment Bureau,
123 South 7th Street.

More than a hundred companies have made Sewing Machines during the last twenty years, all represented theirs superior to all others. But when tried in practical use a few months, their faults were discovered, many of the Companies suspended, and owners of machines found most of them worthless, which caused many families to form an unfavorable opinion of sewing with machinery. Those who bought the Singer twenty years ago, or since, found it to be as represented; to do the work in the best manner year after year without trouble or cost for repairs. The Singer is the largest Company in existence. They employ the highest inventive talent, and twelve hundred experienced mechanics, using the best steel with perfect machinery for fitting all parts exact, which makes every machine recommend itself. While making other styles of machines, they believing it possible that a new machine could be made simple, durable, quiet, easy to learn and adapted to a great range of work without unusual strain or wear. Time, talent and capital were used in combining valuable patents, late improvements and experiments in the plan of constructing their new Family Sewing Machine which was put in market about six years ago, and is now brought to the highest perfection. Since the introduction of this machine on its own merits, the demand for it has far exceeded the Company's expectations. It has distanced all competition. Their sales last year were forty-four thousand more than any other Company, and it is believed with the same effect to make sales by their agents that is done by those representing other Companies. The sales of the Singer will equal all other Companies in the United States. If our friends want a reliable machine, one that is reliable for all kinds of family sewing, without unusual wear or strain, we advise them to buy the New Family Singer.

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for March, 1871.

W Weidenhamer	1 00	Isaiah Erwine	2 00
David Grow	2 00	Jacob Long	2 00
Abraham Bitner	2 00	John Ritter	2 00
Charles Conner	2 00	William Hilburn	2 00
John Miller	2 00	I. A German	2 00
John Dietterich	2 00	William Yeager	50
J F Pfaler	2 00	Joseph L Shannon	50
William Straub	2 00	Daniel Aurand	50
Charles Billig	2 00	Ruben Shuman	50
Joseph Billig	2 00	Washington George	50
John Bond	50	Wm T Hartzell	1 00
Henry E Cope	2 00	Jacob Lemon	50
George Mack	1 00	B H Harman	50
Adam Feteroff	50	L B Rinnert	2 00
Jesse K Sharpless	2 00	Mrs C B Clark	2 00
Joseph Hess	2 00	Mrs Rupert	2 00
Hugh Winner	50	Mrs E V Clark	2 00
George Appleman	2 00	John Keichner	2 00
Benjamin Smith	1 00	Levi Miller	50
John E. Davis	2 00	Wesley Dildine	1 00
James Lake	2 00	H Biffenbender	2 00
Isaac Erwine	50		

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 05
Corn "	75
Oats "	39
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 80
Butter	35
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

MARRIAGES.

HAINES—SNYDER.—On the 2d inst at the house of Emanuus Cuangst, in Fishingcreek township, by A. Amerman, J. P., Mr. John Haines, of Sugarloaf township, to Miss Elfrida Snyder, of Orangeville, Pa.

FORCE—GORDNER—At Orangeville, March 23d ult., by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Lemuel J. Force, of Orange, to Miss Almyra Gordner, of Jordan, Lycoming county, Pa.

TRIFLEPIECE—YOUNG—At Orangeville, April 1st., by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. J. K. Triflepiece, of Greenwood, to Miss Sarah J. Young, of Jacksons, Pa.

DEATHS.

KNITTLE—In Catawissa, on the 31st of March 1871, Henry Charles Knittle, son of Joseph B. and Rebecca Knittle, aged 6 years 2 months and 21 days.

The prattling tongue is dumb,
The busy feet have rest,
The little hands lie quietly
Across the pulseless breast.

The eyes have lost their light,
The cheeks their bloom have shed,
The silent angel touched his lips,
Our darling boy is dead!

Dead! But he lives again
Upon that happy shore,
Where such as he with Christ remain
For ever, ever more. F.

FAIRMAN—In Mt. Pleasant, on the 25th of March, Miss Elizabeth Fairman, aged 75 years, 4 months and 6 days.

This old lady the week before she died, on Tuesday morning put in and wove 24 yards of carpet, and took it out on Thursday night—being three days.

She was well until a few hours of her death.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trust my wife, Martha E. on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting from and after this date. W. P. EVERLY.
Hemlock twp., March 4, 1871—It.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 11, February Term, 1871.

CATHARINE STINER, vs. PAUL STINER, Publication ordered. } Alias Subpœna in Divorce. mar 31-71—it

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB PERSING, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Persing, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter Swank, of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

PETER SWANK,
mar 17-71—w* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH K. YETTER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth K. Yetter, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted to the Register of said county to Jesse K. Sharpless, of Catawissa township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia County, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JESSE K. SHARPLESS,
mar 17-71—w* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER MELLICK, DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute finds in the hands of Wm. H. Hagenbuch, and Wilson Mellick, administrators of Peter Mellick, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund. C. G. BARKLEY,
mar 17-71—6w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF NANCY PILKINGTON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Pilkington late of Locust township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Benjamin Wagner, of Locust Township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator. BENJAMIN WAGNER,
mar 17-71—6t* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county Pennsylvania, Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of the estate of Elizabeth Delong deceased, to the children of said Elizabeth Delong deceased, and to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administrator of the said estate, to the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will meet all the parties in interest, at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day; at which time and place all persons interested are requested to be present that they may be heard. ROBERT F. CLARK,
Bloomsburg Feb. 21, 1871. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH SNOVER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Snover late of Mifflin township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Daniel Reinbold, of Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL REINBOLD,
mar 17-71—6w* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF EFFIE WEBB, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Effie Webb, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Webb, residing in Centre township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. WILLIAM WEBB,
mar 10-71—6w* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JONAS HELWIG, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonas Helwig, late of Locust township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Simon Helwig, of Locust twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay.

SIMON HELWIG,
mar 10-71—6w* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Miller, late of Briarcreek twp., Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Rambach, of Briarcreek twp., Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Briarcreek, Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

DANIEL RAMBACH,
mar 10-71—6w* Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC WHITE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac White, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Vanderslice, and John H. White. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN H. VANDERSLICE,
JOHN H. WHITE,
mar 24-71—6w. Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the said Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed the first Monday of May next (being the first day of the month) to hear me and my creditors, before said Court, to be held at Bloomsburg in and for said county of Columbia, on the day aforesaid, when and where you may attend if you think proper. A. W. EATON.
mar 24, 71—3t*

NOTICE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abraham Camp, Samuel Camp, Benjamin Camp, Daniel Camp, David Camp, Levina Camp married with David Everit, Mary intermarried with Jacob Kulp, Hannah intermarried with Joseph Boyer, Sarah intermarried with Jacob Fox, Peter Camp, Lambert Camp, Lois intermarried with David Persing, lineal descendants of Benjamin Camp, deceased. Youand each of youare hereby commanded to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said Benjamin Camp, deceased, at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 24, 1871-6w.

Bear in Mind.

When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feelings after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attended upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its taste is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no *fusil oil*, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the Great Vegetable and Alterative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys' and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

jan 17 1

Court Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May next, to continue one weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of May, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, March 27, 1871. Sheriff.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Persing, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. Widow of William Lutz, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
3. Widow of Jonas Helwig, late of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Miller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of David Remley, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. Widow of Jacob Oaden, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Frederick Naus, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. Widow of John B. Watts, late of Centre township, deceased.
9. Widow of Josiah J. Thomas, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar. 31, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and in trusts, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. The account of David Lewis, guardian of minor children of John Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
2. The account of Stephen Kirkendall, administrator of Joseph Kirkendall, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Lore, guardian of Elihu Kashner, minor child of Michael Kashner, late of Pine township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Peter Eaby, executor of William G. Hurley, late of Bloom township, deceased.
5. First and final account of Benjamin Hicks, administrator of Sabilon Hicks, late of Centre township, deceased.
6. The account of John Herner, guardian of Sarah W. Eisenhart, minor child of Charles Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. The third and final account of Thomas Creveling, executor of Isaac Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.
8. The account of Alfred Eck and Joseph S. Eck, executors of Samuel Eck, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
9. The account of Augustus Traub, administrator of John Traub, late of Locust township, deceased.
10. The account of Mary Rupp, administratrix of George Rupp, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The account of W. H. Abbott, administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of C. R. Brockway, administrator of Deborah Dean, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Bitner, surviving administratrix of John Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
14. The account of William Hagenbuch, administrator of Harriet J. Eyer, late of Scott township, deceased.
15. Final account of Levi A. Hidlay, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township, deceased.
16. Final account of Frederick Hagenbuch, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township deceased.
17. Account of Hiram R. Kline, surviving and acting executor of George Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
18. Account of Hiram R. Kline, administrator of the estate of William Patterson, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
19. The first account of Samuel Cressy, administrator of Charles H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Samuel Cressy, one of the executors of Henry Fedder, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
21. The account of Jacob Stine and Elizabeth York, administrators of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Sebastine Bower, late of Locust township, deceased.
23. The account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Edward Setlick, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
24. The second and final account of Peter Ent, executor of D. W. Montgomery, late of Orange township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Peter Ent, administrator of James Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.
26. The first account of Peter Ent, administrator of William M. Ent, late of Scott township, deceased.
27. The second and partial account of John H. Vanderslice, administrator of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of Bloom township, deceased.
28. The account of Hiram Hess, administrator of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
29. The final account of C. W. Miller administrator of Isabella Mason, late of Bloom township, deceased.
30. The final account of Jacob S. Evens, administrator of John L. Evens, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
31. The final account of George Fesler and John Fesler, administrators of Savilla Fesler, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
32. The account of Joseph Breisch, administrator of George Breisch, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
33. The account of Christian and John Artley, administrators of Jacob Artley, late of Franklin township, deceased.
34. The second and final account of George Brown, administrator of John Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
35. The account of John W. Miller and William Miller, administrators of Peter Miller, late of of Centre township deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar 31, 1871.

APPEAL NOTICES.

We the undersigned Commissioners of Columbia County, will meet to hear appeals for 1871, as follows:

For the townships of Beaver and Main, on Friday, April 21st, at the house of J. E. Longenberger, in Mifflinville.

Mifflin, Saturday, April 22d, at the house of Aaron Hess.

Briarcreek and Berwick, Monday, April 24th, at the house of G. W. Mauger, in Berwick.

Centre, Tuesday, April 25th, at the Half-Way House.

Madison, Greenwood and Pine, Wednesday April 26th, at the house of H. Parker, in Millville.

Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton, Thursday, April 27th, at the house of W. F. Piatte, in Benton.

Fishingcreek, Friday, April 28th, at the house of Emandus Unangst.

Orange, Saturday, April 29th, at the house of Rorr McHenry.

Scott, Tuesday, May 2d, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Mt. Pleasant, Montour and Hemlock, Wednesday, May 3d, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, Thursday, May 4th, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Catawissa and Franklin, Monday, May 8th, at the house of J. B. Kistler, in Catawissa.

Roaring Creek and Locust, Tuesday, May 9th, at Shaldown.

Conyngham and Centralia, Wednesday, May 10th, at the house of William Peifler, in Centralia.

The hours of meeting will be between o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. each day, when and where parties can attend if they think proper.

We also take occasion here to say that we will give to each board of Auditors, by the time of holding township settlements, being April 10th next, all blanks necessary in relation to their duties as appraisers of sheep damage; being blank-call copy of laws, and certificates upon which to report damage; and that we will issue no orders upon any certificates after that aforesaid, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

mar 24, 71—3t* A. W. EATON.

Court Advertisements.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—Jacob Diefenbach, L. B. Rupert.
Briarcreek—Jonathan W. Eck, Andrew Fowler.
Benton—Samuel C. Kricklmann
Berwick—Levi Kurtz, Henry C. Frear.
Centre—H. D. Knorr, Samuel Diefterick Gilbert
H. Fowler.
Franklin—Washington Parr, James Kester, Andrew Lohrman.
Fishingcreek—John C. Allegar.
Greenwood—Robert Robbins, Joseph W. Parker.
Jackson—Jackson Kline, Henry Wagner.
Locust—George Yeager.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Ikeler.
Madison—Samuel Farnsworth.
Orange—William Schuyler, Hiram Bowman.
Pine—P. W. Sones.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—E. J. Thornton, Jonathan Cromis, Hiram Palmer, John R. Moyer, Philip Unangst.
Briarcreek—Stephen Kisner, William Lamon, James Spoonenberg.
Berwick—Amos F. Creasy, John W. Bowman.
Benton—John S. Kline, Alexander McHenry.
Beaver—Isaac Klingerman.
Conyngham—Thomas Kilker.
Centralia—Thomas Geraghty.
Centre—William Shaffer.
Catawissa—Jacob Swank, Jesse John, Daniel C. Gearhart.
Fishingcreek—Ira Richard, Peter J. Weaver, Nathan Smith.
Greenwood—John Cromly, George Masters, Aaron Reece.
Hemlock—J. R. Faust.
Locust—Mayberry Snyder.
Mifflin—Daniel Bond.
Maine—Michael Grover.
Madison—O. P. Christian.
Montour—James Quick.
Orange—David E. Hayman.
Pine—Shedrick Eves, Richard F. Wallingford.
Roaringcreek—Franklin Yocum.
Scott—Moore Creveling.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1871.

Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh H. M'Reynolds, et. al.
Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby.
Charles R. Green vs. Peter Schug.
Thomas Rhoat vs. Reuben Gould.
B. Harding, use, vs. B. H. Creveling, et. al.
Peter Schug vs. Charles Lee.
H. J. Walter vs. John M. Stackhouse.
W. B. Kline, et. al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. William Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel Seybert.
Robert Gorsuch vs. Barney M'Beerty, et. al.
Michael Grover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover vs. Savage & Bright.
Thomas Fry vs. William Cleaveman.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jesse D. Rose.
Peter Hayman, use vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Brantnall & Co. vs. M'Ninch & Sinnman.
Harvey Brown vs. Barney M'Beerty, Admr.
Smith & Funston vs. Alfred Irwine.
Wm. A. Kline, vs. James V. Gallaspie.
John Turner vs. Daniel Snyder.
Isaac V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Simon Welsh vs. John Hoffman.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
Murray, Winlack & Randall vs. The North British Mercantile Insurance Co.
Murray, Winlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
D. Satterthwait vs. Frederick F. Merceron.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Reuben Gould, Admr.
Evans & Heurie vs. Republican Association.
Vanish Reese, Admr., vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Mayhon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Charles Brown vs. Joseph R. Vandersloe.
David Shaffer vs. Hiram Thomas.
Cannon & Bro. vs. Widmyre & Jacoby.
Solomon Hiney vs. William Wells.
William T. Shuman vs. Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company.
Daniel Snyder, use, vs. M. G. M'Collumun, et. al.
Thomas Hughes vs. Wilson Hall.
Joseph Fausey vs. John Milligan, et. al.
George R. Hess vs. Joseph Wise, et. al.

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50,000 REFERENCES,

A FAMILY RECORD,

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THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most Interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They will correct many gross, erroneous impressions, and awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

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Choice Poetry.

Love Lightens Labor.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothers to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed,
There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned;
And all to be done this day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf or cake for tea,
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said,
"If maidens but know what good wives know,
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"It was this," he said—and coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"'Twas this; that *you were the best*
And the dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day,
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down, and the good wife smiled
To herself as she said,
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

Miscellaneous.

The New German Empire.

The new Empire of Germany begins from this time a career of immense importance to the world. Its population is the second of the great States of Europe. Russia leads it with 69,000,000; but, including Alsaca and Lorraine, Germany follows with 49,120,000 of the most industrious and intelligent inhabitants to be found in any community of the world. France, shorn of a large part of her two provinces, comes next, with 36,430,000; and then the Austrian Monarchy, with 35,943,000, and Great Britain, with 30,838,000; last of all being Italy, with Rome, counting 26,470,000 inhabitants. Even the preponderating population of the German Empire is no fair measure of its strength. Its position is central, whether for military or moral influence. It is compact and homogeneous. All its vast forces are under the control of one Executive and the Parliament. Its leading State—Prussia—is confessedly the most intelligent, disciplined and vigorous community in Europe. The Administration is everywhere economical and thoroughly well organized. The educational system of Prussia, its economy and thorough discipline will now be spread through all the Empire. Even this tremendous war will leave less debt on the Empire than it would on any other civilized State. The Hohenzollern always made their enemies pay their war expenses, and no army lives at so little money-cost as the German.

In our judgment, the "Empire will be peace," in a far better sense than was ever true of the Napoleonic regime. The war has made terrible wounds in German homes. Almost every family has suffered. The very best of the people, as in our own war, have offered their lives for the country. All business and production have been interrupted. For a generation to come, the masses will dread and abhor war, and the people will seek their natural bent in trade, agriculture and manufacture. The masses, too, are to have more power in the new Empire. The Parliament is to contain 382 members in the Lower House, chosen by universal suffrage.—Many of the trades-unions and working men's associations are represented among these. It is true that Prussia sends 236 members of this number, but many others in the cities and Western provinces come from democratic constituencies. This portion of the German Parliament will be essentially a popular body, and represent the national aspirations for peace and industrial progress. In the Upper House, which corresponds to our Senate, and represents States and princely families, Prussia has a much smaller proportional representation—only seventeen out of fifty-two, while Bavaria has six, Saxony four, and Wurtemberg four, and Baden and Hesse three each. Thus those five States could in that House outvote Prussia, if they so desired, yet Prussia represents 24,633,000 inhabitants, while Bavaria contains but 4,824,000, Saxony 2,423,000, and Wurtemberg 1,778,000. One principality represented by one vote in each House—Schaumburg Lippe—has but the population of a small town, 31,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—The Montrose *Republican* says that it is well known that great trouble and expense have been caused by the sinking of a portion of the track of the Jefferson railroad, where it crosses a swamp in Ararat township, in this county. It has been found that under the swamp is a subterranean pond, of several acres in extent and of considerable depth.—This pond is covered by about six feet in depth of black earth, which supports a heavy growth of woods. The trees are mostly soft maple, pine, hemlock and birch, many of them ranging from six inches to three feet in diameter.—Last fall it was discovered that this subterranean pond contains many fish, of the kinds usually found in ponds in this part of the country—pickerel and "shiners" among others—but all without eyes! In the darkness of their subterranean abode, they have no use for the organ of vision.

The Ball Pond, about a mile and a half distant, is now "growing over."—A considerable part of it has become subterranean within the last twenty years, and probably before many years it will be entirely covered like the other. This pond is about twenty acres in extent. For some distance from the shore it is filled with a dense growth of water lilies, and these no doubt furnish the foundation on which the superstructure of earth is commenced.—Should this pond become completely covered and consequently hid in darkness, the fish in its waters would probably in time become eyeless, as others have done.

THE Rothschilds are reported to have lost between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 by their confidence in the beginning in the success of the French arms. Discovering their mistake in time, however, they made other investments, based upon a probable Prussian success, and thereby saved themselves from still further and greater losses.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the creating influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, when they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their actions. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its mercurial effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will relieve you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11'70-1y.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FELTER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—*Used smartly only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. Does nothing by accident. There is no luck about it. It is the scientific prescription of Professor Joa. P. Miller, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, for 30 years Physician in Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the speciality of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent renowned physicians, clergymen and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. All are invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists.
mar 24'71—1y *

GOODS DELIVERED

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My personal attention is given to the business, and aided by the best Chemical and Mechanical Skill the high quality of my articles will be maintained. The

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER
are sold at a very low price.

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NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
Warranted Pure as imported from the Islands.

FISH GUANO,

Pure Ground Bone, Land Plaster, Cement, Sperm, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils, Sperm, Adamantine and Paraffine Candles, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the public.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.
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Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South. Leave	Leave
	P. m.	P. m.	P. m.	A. m
Scranton	10.45	2.15	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.40	1.35	4.15	7.50
Plymouth	8.30	1.17	4.30	7.38
Shickshinny	7.55	12.30	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.50	11.35	5.40	9.07
Danville	6.10	10.65	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISER, Gen'l Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport.	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.50 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.30 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.51 "	Catawissa,	" 4.01 "
" 11.59 "	Ringtown,	" 2.55 "
" 12.24 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.30 "
" 12.31 "	Quakake,	" 2.16 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.58 "
" 1.59 "	Pine, Tamaqua, Pine,	" 12.52 "
" 4.35 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	" "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Pine Manch Chunk, Pine	" 3.05 p. m.
" 2.34 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 3.20 "	Phila, via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 4.30 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 8.00 "
" 3.59 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.50 p.m

Passengers takir g the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 3.59 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

Parlor coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3.35, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 3.50, and 10.00 p. m, respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.10 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.05 noon and 5.00 p. m, Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m, and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 8.00 p.m., trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Jamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and Principal Way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m, and Allentown at 7.25 a. m. 12.35 noon, 2.15, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m, Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.47 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg and intermediate stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Tamaqua at 10.00 a. m, Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.47 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.10 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15 9.05, a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.15 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.30 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.40 a.m. & 3.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.40 and 11.25 a. m., 5.00 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 4.55 p.m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.) Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 8.25 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ty.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE

IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

MR. Jacob Trivlepiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured by Mr. Low, they have strengthened and improved them, and have also taken new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, being built by practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufacture. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order,

THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old iron taken in exchange Order direct from the Manufactory. Old agencies supplied during the winter.

Address all orders to

WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 1'71.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT
BALTIMORE PIANO
MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unprecedented pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED Aug. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL!

C. E. FURMAN, Saddler,

Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [mar 24'71—1m

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY OVER SEVEN HUNDRED DOCTORS

DR. LAWRENCE'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT

HEALTH RESTORER!

Not a Secret Quack Medicine—Formula Around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,
WILSON, North Carolina.

KOSKOO

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS
TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND IN-
VIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES,
SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
NERVOUS AFFECTION,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS,
LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

AND ALL

DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is beyond question the FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healty, and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

FOR TESTIMONIALS

From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors Druggists, Merchants, &c., see KOSKOO ALMANAC for this year.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

The Principal Druggists in the United States and British America.

DR. LAWRENCE'S WOMAN'S FRIEND Cures all Diseases peculiar to Females. jan.1'71y.

Business Cards.

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Also on hand, the best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
jan.a 17

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 6, 1870.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors below Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
jan28'71-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$231,000
Etna	4,000,000
Fulton N. Y.	200,000
North America	3,000,000
City	250,000
International, N.Y.	1,000,000
Niagara N. Y.	400,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	500,000
Farmers' Dauville, N.Y.	200,000
Albany City	500,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual.
Atlantic, N. Y.	1,000,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
jan12'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

FURNITURE

and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now offering PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS,
No. 1430 and 1434 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street.
mar.3'71 3m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase in large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK.

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

One bottle invigorates the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever nature or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
oct28'70-1f.

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and bring heaven down to this earth of work, and is designed to make our subluary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of the kind of humbug pretensions. But I assure you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I care not what they are, and which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case it fails to cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents, Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits and worthless imitations.* See that my name is on the outside wrapper, which is a *positive guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my name, has my name, address, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing that I am dead or Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the Genuine Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
663&670-1y. 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GESS QUEEN PACIFIC

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in the beautiful MEDICINAL OI